FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT; GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Seymour and Blair. From all parts of the country, from Canada to the Gulf, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Democratic nominations are received with the most cordial enthusiasm. We are satisfied that more popular nominawho everywhere are tired of military rule, recognize in the nomination of the foremost statesman of the country a direct issue in favor of the civil over the military. In all quarters men are rallying to the standard of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as the onranny which will result from the election hopes for the Presidency are rapidly van- by the Stockholders to superintend and ishing in-smoke.

The Electoral College Bill,

Below is the little bill affecting the rights of Southern States to participate in the next Presidential election passed by the United States Senate on Friday. It is another little link in the chain of measures engendered by the malice of Congress towards the South. It will not amount to much Congress has yet to find its bad work, prompted by its bad, its criminal motives, frustrated. How, they will see in due time:

" R solved, etc., That none of the States whose inhabitants were tately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President or Vice President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, s noe the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and six y seven, adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held un 'er the au bo i y of such constitution and goverument, and such S ate shall have also become

North Carolina's Votes in the National

The following statement embraces the votes cast by the North Carolina delegation in the late Convention, viz:

THIRD DAY. 1st ballot-Johnson 9. -Johnson 84: Pendleton 4. -Johnson 1 ; Pendleton 2 ; Engish 6. -Sey nour 9. -Pendleton 24 : Hancock 54. -Pendleton 1; Hancock 81. FOURTH DAY, -Hancock 9. -Pendleton 41; Hendricks 31 Hancock 1 -Hendricks 61; Hancock 1 Pendleton 1; Packer 1. -Hendricks 51; Pendleton Packer 1. -Hendricks 9. -Hendricks 9. -Hancock 9. -Hancock 9. -Hancock 9. 16th " -Hancock 9. -Hancock 9. -Hancock 9. 18th " FIFTH DAY. -Hancock 9. -Hancock 9. -Hancock 8; Hendricks 1.

-North Carolina had cast her entire vote for Hendricks. When Ohio was called, Seymour was placed in nomination and voted for by that State. He immediately withdrew it, positively declining the nomination. The roll proceeded, a few States only voting for Seymour. All over the Hall the result of the ballot was known, but before it was announced by the Secretary, before, indeed, there had been time to count it, the crash came. The break in the line is thus described:

North Carolina led the advance. Bising to his feet in a moment of comparative quiet, and speaking with a stentorian voice, heard in the remotest corner of the hall, the Chairman, Mr. Wright said, "I am instructed by the delegation from North Carolina to change their vote, and to cast it, as they originally cast it, for Horatio Sey-

State after State followed the lead until the whole vote was recorded for Horatio Seymour.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford

We have been astonished to find, in the Sentinel's report of the proceedings of the Legislature, which we publish this morning, that Mr. Blythe had introduced in the Senate a bill to "amend the charter of the road Company." Feeling a deep interest in this work of Internal Improvementknowing its value to the State, and believing that the future of our city is, in a great measure, dependent upon its success, we called upon Col. Cowan-the President of the Company-to ascertain in what manner it was desired that the charter of the Company should be amended, so that we might contribute our assistance to its accomplishment. He assures us that he knows nothing of the bill except what he has seen in the Sentinel-that the authorities of the Company have not asked for any amendment to the charter, nor authorized any one else to do so-that the liberality heretofore extended by the State, is sufficient to place the completion of the road beyond any contingency, except that of mismanagement-and that the bill, whatever it may be, must of necessity be sub-

of dollars, which have heretofore been en- stand ready to make or meet the issue. dorsed by the State, have been sold at good prices; and, with the proceeds, the are not to be deterred from a defense of Company has been relieved from its em. our people through regard for, or fear of, cy-as under it the State might prosper. barrassments, and arrangements have been their maligners, and it ill-becomes one who made to extend the road beyond the Pee draws patronage from the Federal Treas-Dee river. The work of laying track will ury with his right hand, while his left is soon becommenced, and our business men on the coffers of the State, to insinuate an early and close communication with An- others.

it can have any binding effect whatever.

advantage to trade in this direction.

With such an income as the coming reports of the Company will show-with such will necessarily produce—the Directors of the Company feel confident that they can easily sell the remainder of their mortgage and complete their work. They have already authorized the President to put the whole line under contract so soon as, in his judgment, it is prudent to do so.

This is good news for all who are interested in this work of improvement; and, from the well-known prudent character of the Directory, we feel sure that the programme will be successfully carried out unless politicians and adventurers shall intions could not have been made. People terfere to cripple this, as they have already crippled every work of improvement which they have touched in this, or any other State, North or South. We do not say that such is the object, or that such will be the result of Mr. Blythe's bill, but we do say that it is passing strange—that it is, ly hope of saving the country from the ty- at the least, suspicious, that such a bill should have been introduced without the of the "General of all the armies." GRANT'S knowledge of those who have been chosen

direct the affairs of their Company.

Speeches of Governor Vance. Ex-Gov. Vance has been entertaining the citizens of New York, Baltimore and Richmond with his inimitable speeches .-We copy brief references to the two former. We will give an account of his Richmond speech in our next.

At the New York ratification meeting, Gen. HAMPTON and Gov. PERRY, and other distinguished gentlemen spoke. Gov. VANCE is reported as follows: Governor Vance, of North Carolina, came for-

ward and proceeded to address the meeting. He said, if any one desired to know why he stood gaged in rebellion against the Union of the States-he would answer in a little anecdote : An old negro down in the South was brought up before the justice, who said to him: "John, I'm mighty sorry to see you here." John replied: 'Master, afore de Lord, I wouldn't be here if the soldiers hadn't fotched me." [Laughter.] I may -ay with John, that it was the soldiers fotched The military despotism of the South brought ne here before you. [Cheers] You might take He was one of those who accepted the situation but he was not content to be tamely subjugated to negro rule, as it was to be judged by events in entitled o representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf," Dahomey, Hayti, and St. Domingo. He came here to plead for his home and country, and a people; and as such he thought his remarks would be received by them in the spirit in which ue intended them. There was nothing left in his old State but scalawags and carpet-baggers south, that, if not stayed, will cover the North as well as the South. The whole State of North Carolina was in the hands of the negro, and few poor, miserable, despicable whites. The South is turned into a penal colony, open to every scalawag that likes to come among the people there. He would paraphrase a Latin quotation ov translating that quotation in this way, "Beware of the Yankee when he comes with a carpetcertian for himself whether he was in or out of the Freedmen's Bureau agent was out to collect | Constitution of the United States. It goes taxes he seized a man and demanded his taxes because he was in the Union; but when they went to Congress and demanded their rights under the Constitution, they were told to take themselves off-that they were out of the Union. Did they want to see the men of the South governed and controlled by the negro? ["No, no."] Do they went the old South, that supplied so many great men to the country-sages, scholars heroes, and statesmen—to be trampled down by an African civilization? Did they want to see the south degraded and trampled on, or did they tesire to see the whole land reconstructed, and the South again left to develop her resources and her wealth in her own way? [Cheers.] There must be an end to the present deplorable state of ffairs. They had bowed to the yoke long enough and it was now time that they should rise and assert their manhood under the Constitution .-This great country must be restored to its original position of grandeur and greatness, or else constitutional liberty is gone forever. The Democratic party is able to right these evils-[ap--and the party need only put the shoul-'slough of Despond" into which it had fallen .-The early Americans fought England because their tos was taxed; but we of the South ad not only our tea taken from us, but we have had our silver spoons stolen from us .-[S. S. Cox called for three groans for Gen. Butler, which were given with great vim] The South had no ilt will to the negroes per se. The ancient ong since brought them together in their old reations were it not for the scalawags and carpetto as much for the negro as New York had done

> Democratic party to recover their liberties .-At Baltimore the following report is pub ished in the Sun: The president then introduced the Hon. Zebu-

for him. He would give him every right he enjoyed at present by the negroes of the North.—

He hoped through the aid and assistance of the

lon Vance, of Nort Carolina, who said that Balti more was the Mecca to which every generous Southern heart turns and kneels with Eastern devotion. He spoke of the noble charities which she had dispensed to the suffering people of the South. But to remove that suffering it is not only necessary that she should help them with her basket and her store, but she should put her shoulders to the wheel to help the Southern States to work out their own salvation through the election of a democratic President. Gov. Vance described the condition of North

Carolina under negro domination, and the extraordinary character of the Constitution under which the State has just been admitted to representation in Congress. But they now have an appeal from negro rule to the whole American people, and he had no doubt of the result. He then referred to the action of the National Democratic Convention and said that although he was repealed the Greensboro' order, which had aware that the nominees were not the first choice who would not give them an ardent support in November next. He gave a graphic description of the government of North Carolina under negro results), and left the subject as it was fficers and Yankee carpet-baggers, all of which, he said, was forced upon her by Congress for the purpose of perpetuating the supremacy of the Gaston Railroad Company. radical party for another four years.

He illustrated the absurd character of the government of his State by many anecdotes and huup and arranged by the Raleigh and Gasstitutions for those classes above hearers with laughter. In relation to the prospects of the Presidential canvass, he said it could have but one result. The vote of the Southern States will not all be cast for the radical candidates. North Carolina will give 20,000 majority Dr. H's order, and there they must stand. for Seymour and Blair, and when the military power and the freedmen's bureau are withdrawn from other States, the negro vote will no longer be given entirely to the radicals, but will be cast in sufficient numbers to secure the success of the not in his hand writing—so exactly did democratic ticket in a majority of the Southern they tally with the interests of his Company.

Gov. Vance spoke for nearly two hours, and at the close was loudly cheered. A vote of thanks was also given him The president of the association gave notice that the hall would be open every night for public speaking.

Patronage.

We notice by the Legislative pro ceedings of Saturday, which we publish this morming, that the two New England carpet-baggers, who profess to represent New Hanover, without having either paid largest income for this Company, first; and taxes or listed their names upon the tax lists | secondly, to other works in which the State is inof the county, have turned their brainless | terested." invectives against the Democratic press of mitted to the Stockholders, and accepted this city. We stand neither in fear of their by them as a part of their charter, before ability to frame, nor make good, charges yet it was voted down by the State Proxy, public debt, regularly contracted, &c., against us. If they desire to challenge us who, it would seem, did not desire the shall be regarded as inviolable, and never The bonds, to the amount of one million to cross swords upon personal records, we North Carolina Railroad Company to re-

perous country, which will find it to their perity of this paper, and such men cannot holder and as a citizen of North Carolina, pull it down. Our strength and success is such things as these should not be done. an increase as this extension of the road ple of this city and section, whose moral side interest; and the North Carolina Rail- beautiful, ye good, all, everybody, read representatives of New Hanover

We accept the gauntlet which these two knights have thrown down. Withdraw your patronage from us-frown upon usand be not miserly in your personal ill-

"Writes Himself Governor."

In complying with the act of Congress announcing the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution, known as "Article Fourteen," by the Legislature of North Carolina, President Johnson has signified his personal contempt of, and official protest against, the miserable carpet-bag government established by the bayonets of the Federal soldiers over the people of this State. We regard this proclamation but the beginning of the official acts which, under the ensuing Democratic administration, will end in the peaceful overthrow of the military governments established throughout the South.

Never in the history of any country wa official impudence and mendacity so de serving of Executive contempt-and never was that contempt more witheringly shown. It is a just appreciation of the dishonest and dishonerable means used by Holden to attain his ignoble position-it files in the archives of the country the people's censure, through their Chief Magistrate, of a condemned demagogue-it brands for all time to come the infamy, through its most conspicuous and shining devotee, by before them on that occasion-a man lately en- which a noble people have been despoiled of their proud inheritance.

"A paper," says the President, " * was transmitted by, and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein 'writes himself Governor of the State of "North Carolina * * * *, and is at-'tested by the names of John H. Boner or Bower, as Secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. Byrnes, as Secre-'tary of the Senate, and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by Tod "R. Caldwell, as Lieutenant Governor. 'President of the Senate, and J. W. 'Holden, as Speaker of the House of Rep-'representatives." In making known that he will not recognize the reconstructed States, the President has used the best means to show his utter contempt for the disreputable individuals selected to signify [Laughter.] He said he came here to as- the pretended ratification by North Caro lina of the pending amendment to the upon the records of the country as the official appreciation of the dishonorable means used to advance party interests at the expense of the public welfare. It will re. main a withering curse, to the third and fourth generations, upon those whose infamy it perpetuates. By all means let everybody read the proclamation.

North Carolina Railroad Company Meeting of Stockholders, &c.

We promised on Saturday to recur to this meeting again. We see the Sentinel omits all the important part of the last days proceedings, no doubt, because of sorrow and shame that the State's interest in her public works could be so shamefully surrendered to a private "clique" for in-

Our readers will remember that the made an order requiring the road to be worked so as to produce the largest possible income. In other words, they reroad instead of a part, when it was manifestly to their interest to have it so worked. We copy the resolutions below. This order, though only partially enforced, produced an increased revenue of forty-two thousand dollars, as stated by the Superintendent in his annual report. The President stated that if the resolutions had been fully carried into effect the increased income would have been sixty thousand dollars; and that it is in the power of the Directory so to manage the road this year as to increase the receipts for the current thousand dollars.

ton Railroad interest. No change or alteration could be allowed by the Proxy-the i's were all dotted and the i's crossed by One of the Directors took the repeal papers to Dr. H. and asked him if they were

Instead of repealing the original resolutions (which the Proxy said confined the Directors to a certain course of policy, and he wanted to leave them free), a substitute was offered by Col. Fremont, in substance

" Resolved, That the Board of Directors be inwith connecting Railroads for the transportation offreight and passengers, with a view to the

ceive the largest income possible, nor did he As to their patronage, we scorn it. We wish other State works to have their in-

and coupled with the order to is ue \$700 .-000 worth of bonds, it is very significant, We have no desire to bring this question in-

built upon the good will and friendship of A State's Proxy should honestly represent read them. Old men, read them. Old the virtuous, intelligent and patriotic peo- the interest of the State, and not an out- women, read them. Ye young, ye old, ye and social refinement is proof against the road should not borrow money in this its them. Ask yourselves this question: Where loss of patronage—yea, even the want of first year of prosperity—real prosperity—is the shadow of that clemency, of that the good opinion of these self-important (fiscal year 1867 and 1868) -when every to make a show.

dent and Superintendent all praise if they by all means give us your political dislike, do well, and the Board of Directors shall have full justice at our hands. While we are the strong partizans in the political field, we are not so in the management of our public works; and if the present government of that Road shall show as good results as the late management has done, they shall be approved by us.

In conclusion, we would say that we learn that the entire individual stock was opposed to the repeal of these resolutions. Messrs. Fremont, Turner, Barringer, Parsley and others all spoke against it, and made some very strong points against repeal, but they had no influence with the 'one-man-power" of the State proxy.

A most extraordinary contrast to the action last year at Greensboro', when the repealed resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice or vote. A stock vote was not thought of.

GREENSBORO' RESOLUTIONS REPEALED.

"WHEREAS, The income and consequent profi of all Railroads depend obviously and mainly on the amount of transportation of passengers and reights over the entire Road of any Company, and such income and profits are necessarily diminished when such trans ortation is performed over but a part instead of the whole length of the Road ; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That it is manifeetly the duty of the Directors of this Company to adopt and pursue such a course as will most surely carry into effect the principles and policy referred to in the

" Resolved, 2d. That the Directors of this Company are hereby instructed, as promptly as may be practicable, to make such arrangements jointly with the Railroad Companies, as well at the Eastern as at the Western terminus of the Road of this Company, as will most certainly insure the transportation of passengers and freights over the longest distance of the Road of this Com-

why repeal them?

Will not our cotemporaries in the State, without regard to party, notice this article? It seems to us that we should watch our public works and their managers.

Holden's Inaugural.

In perusing the Inaugural of W. W. Holden, the Governor appointed by the (is he really a mulato?) has recommended unconstitutional partisan body in Wash- the recrganization of the University upon ton, one cannot but notice the flimsy, he! the same system, as a Normal School, for low web which endeavors to conceal the blacks and whites, to be instructed as monstrous ideas of the man. His very first teachers, which the "Board of Education" sentence is as false as it is ignoble. Is the approves. unity of our Government restored? Are we one people? The Great Rebellion, he mortgage to the Bank of North Carolina, he says, is suppressed. He, above every and we feel warranted in saying that the other individual, was a mover of that Stockholders should demand its forewhich cast his State in a vortex of excite- closure so that it might be purchased by District, be raised to fix the time for hold ment in 1861, and did more by inflamma- gentlemen who would establish a proper ing the terms of the Superior Courts .tory harrangues to urge on the masses to College upon the ruins of the grand old a bloody war. He now prattles about the University. The two Societies should restoration of the insurgent States "to withdraw their libraries and furniture at grove. their Constitutional relations to the General once. It would be far better to lend them Government," and of "Liberty and Union to some properly organized association in North Carolina." These expressions until these bodies could be again reorganwould imply that the Congressional Gov- ized. ernor was permitting a witticism to shine forth from his dusky, greasy visage.-Liberty and Union! Liberty to usurpers visible fruits of Radical rule in the State. to rise up and plunder the people of their And how fitting is it that the University ator was pregnant with a vote, he might rights, their manhood and their name. should be its earliest victim. It is the find relief in some other way." Stockholders last year, at Greensboro', Union of carpet-baggers, gathered together proud nursing mother of most of the refrom New Hampshire and Maine, and from finement and intellect of the State; it was the scourings of the canaille, negroes and the chief promoter of the virtue and characscalawags, to tread beneath their dirty ter of her citizens; it was the instructor of quired the use of the whole length of their feet the wealth, happiness and law of the those men whose wisdom and gallantry has land. Governor Pecksniff is horrified made the name of North Carolina enviawhen he thinks of the late civil war ; what | ble. True to its instincts, Radicalism besacrifices it brought on countless families; gins its work of mischief and ruin by a tor from the time that he had received his what tribulation and distress. Now, "no fatal thrust at the fountain head of learn- certificate of election. He was a Senator effort will be made to blacken unrepentant ing and virtue. It is well. The Univerrebels, but it will be left to history to as- sity could not outlive the old State, and its sign to their appropriate places all the actors in the late tragedy of rebellion."

What place will the historian assign to that man that has never done a deed in his whole political life which is not stamped with the blackest and direst dishonor ?-What more deceitful actor in that "tragyear, over and above those of 1867, sixty edy" than he? Every soldier who fought for the Union knows this answer: None. With this record, and these facts before He was cunning, malignant and cruel, the meeting, the State Proxy, Gen. Lasiin, sales to his heart, for his tongue did never pronounce the prickings of his conscience. aware that the nominees were not the first choice produced such results (and which, if en- Had he ever any? He would provide for forced, would have produced much greater the poor, the deaf and dumb and blind, for the insane, for idiots and inebriates .formerly, in the control of the Raleigh and Wonder if he means his political house-

protection. An ignoramus must take the place of an experienced physician in the care of the insane, when every candid man must know that of every other class of God's afflicted, this particular one demands the office of one who has devoted his talents and his years to it as a speciality.

The demagogue further says: "It is known that many hold the opinion that the reconstruction laws of the United States (of the Radical Congress) are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void." So the Governor had to give expression to the confession of guilt. You structed to make the best arrangements they can say truly, O Governor, that many hold this opinion. The millions say so, and they will make them null and void. The flat is gone forth. From Oregon to Maine is it ringing in the ears of enthusiastic mul-This resolution covered the whole ground | titudes. "To maintain the honor and that the repealer said he desired to cover, and good faith of the State untarnished, the be questioned." We say to maintain the honor of the State, that every evil which comes increased by means of such a poli- miserable men that are now at the head of our Legislation be removed by the removal The whole work is most extraordinary, of its cause. And we are men! A negro and a cobbler, from Massachusetts, are our Senators from this district!!

The man moralizes: "Behold, the beauare looking forward, with confidence, to that patronage would shape the course of to party politics, and shall not do so, unless tiful country they have left us!" &2. &c. an early and close communication with Anson county, and with all that rich and prosson county, and with all that rich and solution is a solution of the rich and solution is a solution of the rich and

Was there ever such a travesty on words? Men, read them. Boys, read them. Girls GENERAL magnanimity of which they speak? It is train was run to pay an income rather than in pardoning Holden. It is in offering every insult, every degradation, that lies We fully intend to give the new Presi- in the power of a spiteful and narrow na-

The rhymester now loves the Union and

"Northern Star."

He loves his home because the sky is above the better. He dares mention his name in connection with that of Washington. The insolence of the fellow!

Poor, tame, wishy-washy inaugural! Are you the best that the giant mind could been forced. You sound the same knell of the Radical platform, ding! dong! dead, and gone. Make way for the people. The reading. voice of the Nation has spoken. Radicalism must die. It cannot stand. Truth will arise. It will conquor falsehood. Our Platform is Truth, Humanity, Justice.

The University,

Among the items of State news we publish the "pall-bearers" of the defunct University of North Carolina. Its sons, embracing some of the first scholars, divines and statesmen of the country, will E. W. Jones and took his seat. mourn the loss of their Alma Mater, but death was eminently preferable to a dishonored life with such social and moral profligates as have been forced upon her.

The "Board of Education," so-called, has suspended the exercises of the University. This was a matter of prudence, but required no foresight. The students were leaving, and all would have departed in a body, with probably every member of the Rutherford Railroad. Referred to the Faculty, upon the formal transfer of the institution to the "Trustees" and "Board

of Education." It would be a little too and the counties of Carteret, Craven and much to educate a few hundred negroes at public expense yet. Another year's ad- lina Railroad Company. The bill passed vancement in politics-another twelve month's submission of scalawags to car-Is there anything untrue or improper pet-bag dictation, and we shall have a of Superior Courts, Clerks of Superior tated in the above resolutions? Then full-blown negro college, supported by the courts, and Chairmen of the Boards of county white tax-payers of the State. The chains might fret and gall the limbs now, but real estate. Referred to the Judiciary gradually their rusty exterior will be committee. covered with velvet in the shape of little favors and employments, until all will be bound hand and foot.

We hear that Rev. S. S. Ashley, who is a graduate of Oberlin Institute, in Ohio,

The property of the University is under

The destruction of this, the noblest of North Carolina's institutions, is the first friends would not wish to see it prostituted to the base purposes of malignant and dis-

Democratic State Convention, General Assembly, after consultation with other entlemen in this city, have determined to call a

STATE CONVENTION of delegates representing him. the Democratic and Conservative masses of each county, to assemble in this city on the 13th of August next, being the second Thursday of said month. Our friends in each county are urged to call county meetings, form Clubs, and make arrangements at once to send delegates to the State We publish the above call from the Ral

eigh Sentinel for a State Convention, giving it our hearty endorsement. We have heretofore opposed the call upon the hold? Certainly. A man that would re- ground that no real necessity existed for The whole scheme was evidently gotten move from the medical supervision of in- doing so. We are now about to enter into the Presidential contest in good earn- ity report, taking the ground that the 14th tioned, without doubt cares not for their est, and it will be best for people from all portions of the State to meet for con-We hope arrangements will be made to not legally qualify, unless their disabilities

hold county meetings in the several coun- should be removed by Congress. ties at once, to appoint delegates. Care should be taken to send our best and ablest citizens, and these should be urged to be present.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. This Society has recently been reorgan- those members supposed to be under the ized or reconstructed, and is now in fine penalties of the said 14th Article could take working order, holding monthly meetings in this city. The following are the officers ity of the States and became a part of the elected for the ensuing year: Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL, President.

Dr. J. Francis King, Vice President.

Dr. W. J. H. BELLAMY, Secretary and

has been inflicted upon our people by the of holding the meetings will be the first the majority required by law. If it had

Tonne tougo into the election of En- The following bills and resolutions were means

ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

AFTERNOON SESSION. SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868. The Senate was called to order at 10

Leave was granted Mr. Lindsay, Senator from Rockingham, to record his vote in the affirmative on the motion to table Mr. Robbins' resolution, relative to the "fundait, and will be above his grave. The sooner mental condition required by the Omnibus bill," which was acted upon several days

Mr. Robbins, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill authorizing the retention of the officers of produce? Your delivery, indeed, must have the provisional government of the town of Salisbury, reported favorably, with amendments, and asked a suspension of the rules in order that the bill might pass its third

> Mr. Long, from Davidson, moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. Robbins urged its passage. Mr. Long and A. H. Galloway, negro, pposed it, but the bill passed by a vote of

7 ayes to 11 neys. Mr. Winstead, from the committee or Investigation, to whom was referred the credentials of J. H. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell, reported favorably. The re- Durham. Congress had declared that the port was adopted and Mr. McLaughlin came forward and was qualified by Judge Article was adopted, and the authority of

Mr. Robbins, from the Special commit- lation of the Constitution, under which we tee, to whom was referred a bill relative to are now assembled; for when a conflict the qualification of certain officers recently arises as to the edicts of Congress, we elected, reported a substitute, recommending its immediate adoption. The bill passed its second reading, was ordered to be prin- Mr. S. concluded by moving the adoption ted and made the special order for Monday

By Mr. Blythe: A bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Sweet : A bill providing for the representation of stock owned by the State, Lenoir, in the Atlantic and North Caro its second reading under a suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Mason: A bill appointing Judges Commissioners, to take the privy examination of femes covert, in the conveyance of By Mr. Barrow : A bill repealing an act

fixing the time and place for selling land in Northampton county. The following bills and resolutions were

disposed of as follows, to wit : Bill in relation to marriage licenses .-Passed its third reading. Bill to elect Inspectors for the city of Wilmington.

A. H. Galloway (negro) offered a substi-

tute, which was referred with the original to the committee on Municipal Incorpora-Resolution raising a standing committee on Immigation, and authorizing them to report by bill or otherwise, relative to this

subject. Adopted. Mr. Love moved that a committee composed of one from each Congressional

The Chair announced the committee on Enrolled Bills : Messrs. Legg and Col-Mr. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell,

asked leave to record his vote on the Howard Amendment, stating that sickness prevented his being here when it was voted Mr. Shoffner, of Alamance, objected, on the ground that the gentleman was not en-

ber of the Senate. He hoped "if the Sen-A. H. Galloway (negro) hoped the gen-

tleman would be allowed to record his The Chair decided that the Senator from

Iredell was not entitled to a vote, because he was not a member of the Senate when the Amendment was adopted ! Mr. Wynne appealed from the decision

of the Chair. He held that he was a Senain law from that date; to qualify only made it operative. He hoped the Senator would be allowed to record his vote. The same courtesy had been extended to others. Will this Senate deny it to him? Mr. Robbins cordially endorsed the re-

marks of Mr. Wynne. Mr. Shoffner thought an appeal from the decision of the Chair a reflection upon the President, and would vote to sustain The vote was taken and the Chair was

o-morrow, 10 o'clock. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until

House called to order at 101 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. H. T. Hudson, of the

Methodist Church of this City. Journal of yesterday read and approved. Mr. Abbott, from the Select Committee on Political Disabilites, submitted a major-Article being, in fact, a part of the Constitution of the United States, was operative; and therefore, all members elect to seats on this floor, banned by its provisions, could

A minority report, (which shall appear ereafter,) by Messrs. Durham and Argo, taking the position that as the 14th Article was not, in fact, a part of the said Coustitution, it was inoperative, and the Constitution under which they were now assembled, excluded no one, and that therefore, and hold their seats until the 14th Article obtained the requisite three-fourths major-

Federal Constitution. Then, and not until then, could their right be questioned. Mr. Durham addressed the House in a lengthy, argumentative and eloquent speech. He said that the Howard amendment had not yet received the legal major-The first regular meeting was held on ity, making it a part of the Constitution of the first Wednesday night in July, when the United States, and it had no binding an Inaugural Address was delivered by the effect, until thus legally ratified. Suppose President, and an Essay read by Dr. Bel- one State alone-suppose North Carolina lamy, the Secretary, who had been pre- alone-ratified it. Why, according to the viously appointed to do so. Other busi- argument of the majority report, it would ness was transacted looking to the prosper- be binding, and just as much a part of the ity of the Society and the improvement of Constitution of the United States, as it is the medical profession. The regular time now-and, now, it is plainly none, without Wednesday night of each month. We been legally a part of the Constitution, on Finance. trust this effort to improve the social con- why did Congress require the States, dition of the profession and to advance lately in arms, to ratify it ? The Con-riage. Referred the Judiciary Committhe science of medicine will meet with en stitution you profess to love, and for tee couragement. At each meeting an Essay which some of you say you fought, exwill be read and some medical subject pressly states that any and all amend- ty of Catawba to the Tenth Judicial Disdiscussed that was selected at the pre-ments shall receive a three-fourths major-vious meeting. It is by associated effort ity before it becomes legal. When that arments shall receive a three-fourths major- trict.

From the Baleigh Sentinel. of the States. He, therefore, submitted that all members legally elected to seats on this floor should take their seats; and when the Howard Amendment becomes a part of the Constitution, that their rights can be

So far as the fundamental condition in. posed by the Omnibus bill is concerned Judge Trumbull, a bright light in the Re publican party, declared in the United States Senate, that was plainly and indisputably illegal and unconstitutional. Yes you go beyond them all. They say that when such a law is adopted, certain men shall be disqualified. You say they shall

be disqualified before the law is adopted If North Carolina is a State now in the Union, then she is under the Federal Constitution as it is, and a State with rights co-equal to those of any other. If we are not a State, then, in God s name, what are we? Is it, I appeal to you North Carolin. ions, to be established as a precedent, that Congress shall prescribe, for an indefinite number of years, who shall hold office in this State?

Mr. Durham then moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majori-

Mr. Seymour next took the floor. His argument was based on the fact of the 14th Article being already a part of the United States Constitution. He spoke for some ime, and touched frequently upon the different theories advocated as regards the exact relation, for the last three years, exist. ing between the Southern States and the Government.

Mr. Sinclair said he would yield to no man, in the desire to relieve his fellow citi zens, yet he could not concur with Mr States should not be admitted until the 14th Congress over-shadowed any seeming vioowing paramount allegiance to the Federal Government, must yield to its authority.

of the majority report. Mr. Pou also opposed the substitute and ook substantially the same ground as Mr. Seymour as regards the 14th article being dready a part of the Federal Constitu

Mr. Abbott next addressed the House In his remarks in regard to the merits of the majority report, he based his argument upon three points, viz: 1st. The 14th article is operative, for it is now a part of the Constitution of the United States. 2d. It is binding because both Houses of this Legislature have adopted it. 3. Because its ratification is a condition precedent to the admission of the States recently in rebellion. He argued these points, and on

oncluding, was replied to by Mr. Argo, in a speech abounding in eloquence and sarcasm. He emphatically denied that the 14th article was a part of the Constitution of the United States yet .-There were two modes of leally amending the Constitution of the General Government-neither of them have yet been complied with-and how can this proposed amendment be claimed to be operative? when it is yet only in the prospective? Only a few days ago a resolution passed the United States Senate, calling on the Secretary of State to furnish a list of those States which had ratified the proposed amendment, plainly implying that the requisite majority had not yet been obtained Mr. Argo continued for some time, completely ventilating the Quixotical theories ndulged in by the "trooly loil" in regard to the relation existing between the State

and the Government for the last three Mr. Stilley supported the majority re-

Mr. Durham wished to know of Messrs. Pou, Sinclair and Stilley "if only one State had ratified the 14th article, how long, and in what way, would it be binding as a part of the United States Constitution; and if it was not a part of the Constitution, how was it binding?" Mr. Sinclair explained his position.

Mr. Pou traveled over a good deal of round to get to where he started at first. Mr. Durham then asked Mr. Abbott "if Congress could expel a State from the itled to a vote, as he was not then a mem-Union ?

Mr. Abbott replied that "he did not care to answer the question, as it had nothing to do with the matter under discussion.

Mr. Durham then wished to know "if they should admit the members banned by the amendment to their seats on this floor would Congress construe it as an act of

Mr. Abbott replied that "it would show that they were actuated by the same spirit that caused the war in 1861. Mr. Durham then said that the "Repub

lican" party had, in fact, inaugurated a rebellion; for they had admitted a gentleman in the lower end of this Hall who had been a civil officer all during the war!! (Here various points of order were

Mr. Durham said, on taking his seat 'Take the vote. We expect neither justice nor fair dealing at your hands. We merely argued the question to show the disgraceful inconsistencies and glaring injustice that your party are daily guilty of " The question on the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that of

the majority was put by the Speaker, when Mr. Durham called for the yeas and The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in its rejection by nearly a party vote—yeas 26, nays 59.

By Morris (negro): A bill to prevent the sale of liquor on election days. Referred.

Mr. Durham offered the following resoution, which lies over : Resolved. That the action of the Speaker of this House, in excluding the reporter of the Sentine from the floor for applying the term "negro" to ment of the freedom of the press and a usurpa tion of authority, unwarranted by law or prece

Mr. Clayton: A bill to incorporate the town of Brevard, in Transylvania county. On motion of Mr. C., the rules were saspended and the bill passed its several readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion, Mr. Blair was granted a eave of absence. Morris, (negro,) offered a resolution, sustaining the action of the Speaker, in excluding the Reporter of the Sentinel.

Morris, (negro,) moved to suspend the rules. Carried, but at the request of Mr. Estes, and by consent of the House, he withdrew the resolution, as a series of resolutions of a more full and definite character would be offered to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington was taken up, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Kagland, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10}

SENATE. SATURDAY, July 11, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. By Mr. Shoffner: A bill making Bank bills a set off. Referred to the committee By Mr. Welker: A bill relative to mar-

By Mr. Eaves: A bill to attach the coun-

By Mr. Beasley: A resolution looking to

A communication from (founded Hindan, transmitting the papers is reference to the Emergen, Terabee, Others, Green, Hodgen, prospering.